TELEPHONES.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1905.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

To be Voted at the Election on Tues day, November 7, 1905.

For Governor: CLUADE A SWANSON.

For Attorney-General: WILLIAM A. ANDERSON.

For State Superintendent Public Instruction: J. D. EGGLESTON, JR.

For Secretary of the Commonwealth: D. Q. EGGLESTON. For State Treasurer:

A. W. HARMAN, JR. For Commissioner of Agriculture: G. W. KOINER.

The Republican Manifesto.

Chairman Slemp, of the Republican Committee Clatters himself that he has "forced" Chairman Ellyson, of the Democratic Committee, to make a state-Will Chairman Slemp kindly point us to the time when the chairman of the Democratic party failed to make a public statement at the close of an important campaign?

Chairman Slemp says that the Democratic leaders "have seen fit to conduct their campaign by a series of personal attcks upon the Republican candidates. sonal attacks upon any Republican can didate by the Democratic organization. The political record of some of the candidates has been assailed, just as Chairman Slemp assails the political record of Mr. Swanson, but there have been no personal assaults.

Chairman Slemp says that while there are more children in the public schools than ever before, there are more chil that to be true, whose fault is it? Are there not schools everywhere, and are not all the children welcome? Are any turned away? If parents will not send their children to school, is the Democratic party to blame? What remedy does Chairman Slemp propose? Is he

Chairman Slemp says the great pro-

this part of his circular with the remark | safe-crackers, that it has always been considered cowardly in Virginia to altack a gentleman

Chairman Slemp says that Republi-Republicanism wants to enlarge the sufwhy they will take no chances with Republicanism in this State. He had better

Finally, Chairman Slemp says the Democratic party is a party "of the But the Republican party is a party "with a past," and Virginians retrusted with the affairs of this State. It is the party which brought war and and humiliation upon the South, and the white men of Virginia lot away from Ignorant negroes. We the ballot away from the best white men in the South and gave it to the

The less you say about the record of your party, Chairman Slemp, the better It will be for you and for the party you represent. In vain do you plead for the same old party, Chairman Slemp, and cerned honor and manhood and manly resentment of wrong and detestation of Republicanism. There must be a new order of things all round before the Republican party will rule in Virginia.

The Relics of Jamestown.

In the November number of the Nev England Magazine there is an illustrated article on "The Pompeli of America" Mr. Charles Marshall Graves, of Richmond. "A short time ago," says the author, by way of explaining the title of his article, "a Boston tourist stood able Philip Ludwell's house, on James town Island, and looking down into th cellar from which the earth had been but recently thrown, said to a compan-America."

the "cellar" and shows them the sacred article a vast deal of historic matter. its work, and relates how the famous old island was saved from the ravages of the floods and preserved with all its relics as the most interesting spot in all America,

There are five illustrations, showing the site of the old church, where the "Knight's Tomb" was unearthed, the ruins of the old church, the old seawall, the new sea-wall and the last

vestige of the old powder magazine Mr. Graves's article is of especial inparing for our Jamestown celebration

wealth, a man who could not have taken just received from the Governor of South the "test oath" because of his service | Carolina (No, reader, not what you are to the Confederacy, a man whose char- thinking of, but) a check in liquidation of board bills against two South Carolins

Is the primary pledge binding? This seems to be the query of many who voted in the recent primary. We say, legally, it is not, but morally and honorably it is as binding as any agreement a man can enter into. With an honorable on the say of t

all right-thinking men will be all the more careful to keep the pledge. It is

rather practice law than be Governor of Virginia, anyway, and there is every prospect that the Judge's preference in this connection will be fully respected by the voters of this State,

Ivins a winner by 25,000. The Tammany News says that McClellan will win by 70,000. The Herald's "straw ballot" Indicates the election of Heart. Take your

Hall Caine says he may come back ngain, or may not. In either case, it is believed that America is now strong

have stung Mr. Hall Caine a few, but not enough, we should have imagined, to justify him in declaring that chivalry was altogether dead among us.

A contemporary calls attention to the fact that the Czar has no civil list, 'ino full of incivilities.

calm and resignation from their prominent and uncomplaining fellow policy

If appendicitis can be cured without a knife, what are some of our fashionable medical operators now going to do to earn a living? The Mikado has just celebrated his fifty-fourth birthday. The Czar is a

much younger man, but we venture he Secretary Taft may feel able to sail off to Panama at this time, but Mr. Shaw

continues hard at work in his boomlet Few things, however, are so bad that they mightn't be worse. Suppose, for example, that McCurdy, Jr., had been born

It is said that "Mrs. Warren's Pro fession" cost Bernard Shaw \$20,000. It has also cost him his reputation.

The mortality of Russia in time of peace compares favorably with the death rate in war time.

Meanwhile France continues to find Castro about as irritating as a stinging

will forget to vote.

Persons who have latrobes to fix learn

"The Cotton Mill Industry in

Danville."

Timely Economy

We have received a circular from a northern life insurance company recently under investigation, from which we take the following extract:

"The conduct of some of its officers was its greatest fault, and now, with new safeguards and a strictly economical management, cuts in salaries, etc., amounting already to over \$500,000, there a very strong temptation to add to the yogoing farther up the stream of the interprise its known to but three persons, probably, and one of this number has passed from earth. The amounting already to over \$500,000, there are not the virginia Conference to be held in that city keeps the of it before me with such insistence that the virte to get it off my mind, and au-

"The souther of the olders of the control of the control

busy scenes of his earthly activities, but the mill, like Tennyson's Brook, can say, "I go on," and like the brook, as it goes, it grows, steadily enlarging its volume and outflow.

It grows, steadily enlarging its volume and outflow.

I intended to stop just here, but I think I will go on with the whole strange story, in which the same preacher and his former host stand connectedly at the head of another important movement in Danville interests. Some years had gone by and the preacher was again in Danville. This time the preacher came from Richmond, and like all Richmonders at that time, he was full of that marvelous Richmond event, in which and by which Richmond demonstrated to the world that for street rall ways, in the most of speed, steep grades and short curves there was no motive power like that of electricity. Said the preacher to his former host: "Why are you still running your street cars by horse-power? Why not put in an electric plant, connect Danville and North Danville, extend your lines and build up a larger paying investment as well as becoming one of the first exites to have such an up-to-date culpment?" As he was expatiating on the merits of electric roads as illustrated by Richmond, his host interrupted him by asking: "Will you go with me to some business houses I shall select and thik to their heads as you are talking to me on this subject?"

business houses I shall select and thik to their heads as you are talking to me on this subject?"

Said the preacher, "Certainly I will," and away they went, the "talks" were given, resulting in the appointment of a committee to visit Richmond and investigate the matter for themselves, lineasy prevented the preacher from being with the committee that day, as planned, but he was consoled in the evening when this message came to his sick-room. "We are going back to give Danville an electric equipment for its street railway; accept our thanks for your courtesles and part in the matter."

All honor to the plucky city by the Dan! In these two, as well as in other enterprises, it was of those who ploneered the way; while many larger and more favored cities in the Southland-and in the matter of electric roads, in the Northalid, too-were somewhat timidly wa'ting for the few who were blazing a way forward to report their success or falure, before the less adventurous splrisattempted an advance.

Who was the preacher's host? The man whe by faith offered to build and penetration in all great business ventures; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare constructive and organizing genius; that man endowed with rare consulting in honor and integrity, that 'his word was ever as good as his written b

among superintendents, and withil, a princely soul, Captain W. H. Wheary, of Petersburg, Va. He carried to lys last hours on earth, kindly and tender memo-ries of Danville and its noble business

bours on earth, kindly and tender memories of Danville and its noble business men.

The preacher mentioned? O' yes. Well, he has never profited financially by them, but he says it is enough for him that he stands inseparably, if but slightly, connected with the beginnings of these two enterprises in Danville. He knows that both would have come to Danville some day, even if he had never been born; but the fact remains, that he was brought into touch with these master spirits at a time and tide of affairs when his information, encouragement and propositions gave the needed inspiration, the immediate impulse to a purpose that was only biding its time, and to energies that were simply waiting for organization and direction. And for the humble and lowly part he had in the matter he is glad and thankful. He believes that the call to build the mills was Divine in its origin. That the originators were not only God's men, but also God's work, men, in the matter. Such enterprises as the mills in the origin and hands of godly men come as answers to a city's prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread." He hinks this Divine favor accounts for the phenomenal success of the mills, and is the guarantee of future success, unless they should fall into the conduct of a sordid, greedy, selfish management, who forget God and His toiling poor. Standing in the second mill soon after it was built, and having just shown the preacher through it that he might compare and contrast it with the first mill, the former host, Fitzgerald, said to him, "If I and others had been financially unlined by this cotton mill movement, I should have laid that ruin at your door, for you led me into it." That is the pare and contrast it with the first mill, the former host, Fitzgerald, said to him, "If I and others had been financially ruined by this cotton mill movement, I should have laid that ruin at your door, for you led me into it." That is the way his friend Fitzgerald looked at it, but the preacher viewed it as Rev. J. B. Buckley, D. D., is said to have viewed his great surgical operation. He was asked, "Did you say that you were associated with the surgeo, in that operation, and that you were his only associate in the case?" "I did." Excuse me, but as you are a preacher and not a surgeon, I would like to know how you arranged it, what part each of you took in it." "O, we made a division that was very satisfactory and successful in every way—I helid a little lamp for him, and he did all the work."

cry to run it down. Hence also, Mr. Editor, I am sure that you will, accord your permissign for this brief explanation to reach the public through your widely lead columns.

Christian Science and faith cure are two very different things, Faith cure depends on tillad helief, wille-Christian Science is founded on understanding. Faith cure calls for results, but does not know how or why. Christian Science knows both the how and the why. This knowledge makes Christian Science a science lead of the word, and an exact science because foreseen results invariably folow the precise application of the Truth as set forth by Mrs. Felly in her great book; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Those desiring to pursue this difference further, will have a fine opportunity of doing so next Sunday afternoon at the Academy of Music, when a gifted Southern lady, Mrs. Sue Harper Mims, wife of the ex-Mayor of Atanta, Ga., will lecture on Christian Science, and those desiring the truth may get it.

It remains now only to point out, in regard to public behavior, the happy contrast Christian Science presents to

It remains now only to point out, in reward to public behavior, the happy contrast Christian Science presents to the sai situation in Fulton. The aim of Christian Scientists is to do as they would be done by. They, therefore, accord strict and cheerful obedience to all requirements of the Public Health authorities, Further, if their understanding of the Science is not sufficient to handle requirements of the Public Health authorities. Further, if their understanding of the Science is not sufficient to handle a case, they freely acquiese in the calling in of a regular practitioner. We do not antagonize the medical profession. We recognize that they perform an important public function in a highly creditable manner. We just ask to be pariented for knowing that we have been taught "a more excellent way." We know this because figures show that sevently ner cent, of all cases coming to Christian Science have been pronounced incurable by the doctors, and Christian Science have been pronounced incurable by the doctors, and Christian Science Churches, and not one of them ever touches an atom of medicine, and yet the Christ Truth which governs them maintains them in good health from year to year. May we not be rardoned for saying it is the more excellent way.

The Temperance Vote.

The Temperance Vote.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I have seen a great deal in your news and editorial columns lately about "temperance Democrats" bolting the party and either staying away from the polls altogether or else voting the Hepublican ticket. Will somebody kindly explain to me what glimmering of reason there can be in even suggesting such a thing? I have thought the matter over carefully and the whole question seems to be utterly absurd and childish. What can so-called "lemperance Democrats" or even outright Prohibitionists gain for their cause by defeating Mr. Swanson and electing Judge Lewis? Has the Republican party in Virginia pledged itself to views similar, to those held by Judge Mann? If not, will the temperance stuation be improved any under its administration? And if it will not be improved under Republican administration, why forego all the benefits which have accrued. It is the proved the properance Democrats' give any practical reason for defeating Mr. Swanson? Has not all this discussion been brought up by soreness over Judge Mann's defeat and by pique, pure and simple? Of course, if these people are willing for such silly reasons to turn against the party which has been the only hope of our State since the war, then they are traitors and the sooner they get out the better. But, putting

Half Hour With Virginia Editors

There's something wrong with the man who doesn't earry about with him an af-fectionate sort of toleration for the spirit of irnocent mischlef ofttimes finding ex-pression in the merry disposition of youth. —Roanoke Times.

Commenting on the statement of a friend of Governor Montague that the Governor would probably leave Virginia because his services here were not appreciated, the Warrenton Virginian says; "We know Governor Montague well enough to say that it was impossible for him to have inspired this remark. He may go to New York, as many other equally patriotic Virginians have done, but that he will go with ingratitude and reproaches to the State that has kept him in office all his life and made him Governor while yet a boy, is 'o put him in a class of ingrates to when he does not belong."

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INSURES AGAINST FIRE AND LIGHTNING

The Lady With the Violet. Eyes.

By OWEN OLIVER.

ou didn't try hard enough." I sug-d. tried hard. Of course I had one or breakdowns. I was very cut up "I tried hard. Of course I had one or two breakdowns, I was very cut up about them; but I was honest and told her. She never reproached me; never said anything but; 'Try again,' I tried again,' 'I'd have succeeded, but—'' ''Ah! Those buts!' "There was a gr! living with her, a young girl, my cousin. Her name doesn't matter, I called her 'Violets' because of

(Copyright 196, by Joseph B. Howes.)

(Copyright 196, by Went I, will not put her ally y'll oxed the color of well on the put her ally y'll oxed the color of well you to make him better," she were the color of well violets.

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(Frivately, I had romembered her by her were the color of well violets.

(Frivately, I had romembered her by her well of the color of well of the color of t Types," I replied, sharply. The lady with the violet eyes had insisted, against the want sole legatee. "I suppose that hers, between the production of the pit staring up at the skylight? Why don't you try to climb out; light why don't you keep straight?" He shook his head.

"No use." "She tried once." he said, huskity, "My aunt, I thought I could managa it; light why don't now what a try is the shook his head again.

"She tried once." he said, huskity, "My aunt, I thought I could managa it; light why don't now what a try is the shook his head again.

"Had to give it up."

"I had to give it up."

"I had

hands tigntly in mine. I am three times her age.

"My dear little lady," I said very gently, "There is none." She cried bravely, under her breath.

"If there were, !-I--oh! I know there is good in him. If I could get him to think of, what he might have been; of what I--" She looked at me for a grain of hope, but I shook my head. "What shall I do?"

"Forget, my child, forget!" She put her head on my shoulder and sobbed.
"I shall never forget." she said; never! If only he would remember!"

This was a long time ago, and she is happily married, as is her due, and forgets; and he is a drunken wanderer on the face of the earth, and remembers. Which is his due also!

Heard and Seen in Public Places.

"I went out in Chesterfield county, on the Southern road, to look at a farm I was thinking of buying," said Mr. H. Leo was thinking of buying," said all. H. Leo Lorraine, "and was out there only a half a day, and is that time I saw three farms sold. All three of them were sold to im-migrants from the Northwest. Two of the purchasers were Germans from Wisconsin, and one of these paid spot cash for his farms. Virginia lands, especially such as are rensonably convenient to large markets. Ilks Bichmond, are on a boom. farms. Virginia that it is as are reasonably convenient to la markets like Richmond, are on a bo and are selling well. There is no both in this talk that the eyes of farmers in this talk that the eyes of the Northwest are turned toward the South. It is true, and very many of the eyes thus turned are focused right on old Virginia. The time for turning the idle lands of Virginia to good account is at hand."

"Richmond is always doing wise things."

said a good old Cumberland county man who was in the city yesterday, "but she is now doing the most sensible thing she has done in many years. I am talking now about the movement to ravive the old State fair or to make a new one. The now about the movement to revive the old State fair or to make a new one. The old State fair was a great thing for Virginia farmers, as it was then managed. I think a modernized State fair, held in Richmond, would now be of a great deal more value to the farmers. You see, we farmers have been progressing along many lines, and I think I know what I am talking about when I say Virginia farmers are better able to profit by a day or two's experience and observation at a big fair than were our fathers. Going to the State fair in old times, when I was a boy, was for many people nothing more than a holiday frolic. A day or two spent at such an eshibition as Richmond is now talking about would be atrictly business for every farmer. It would be two days of valuable schooling. We would learn something to help us solve the problems that confront us. Machinery is the thing that is going to settle the labor problem. Farmers have not the time or the means to travel around the country io learn about the use of new machinery, but they will flock to a big fair in Richmond from all over Virginia to see and learn about new farm machinery. You bet they would."

THIS DAY IN HISTORY November 6th.

1620—Richard Carew, an English anti-quary, died. His memory is lauded as another Livy, etc. 1644—Thomas Rec, an English statesman.

dled. During his residence at the court of Constantinople he made a valuable collection of manuscripts, which were presented to the Bodleian Library.

lolan Library.

1556.—John IV., "The Fortunate," of Portugal, diod. He undertook the emancipation of his country from the Spanish yoke, in which he was successful, and was placed upon the throne.

fish—John Baptist Morin, a celebrated
French physician, died. He acquired
great reputation as an astrologer,
and consulted the stars for Richelleu
and Mazarin.

1714—Charles Davenant, an English
writer, died.

writer, died.

793-Louis Joseph Phillip, Duke, of Orleans, guillotined at Paris. His character and morals were infamous. He
gave his vote for the deuth of the
king, an act which shooked even the
most abandoned of his friends.

most abandoned of his friends.

1804—American prisoners at Tripoli
yoked to wagons loaded with wood,
which they were forced to draw.

1229—The Massachusetts coast was visited by the most violent storm ever
experienced in that region.

1854—An Egyptian man-of-war, with 700
men, lost in the Black Sea.

1870—France-Prussian Ver: Fort Mor-tier, at New Breisach, capitulates to the Prussians, after a heavy bombard-ment, the Prussians capturing 220 prisoners and five guns.

prisoners and five guns.

1874—The Empress of Russia and the Czerewitz visit England.

1884—Aslatic choica broke out in Parist one death occurred and zeveral cases of the disease developed.

1901—At the imperial institute, London, Major-General Baden, Powell was presented with a sword of honor, which had been subscribed for among his Australian admirers.

1904—Russo-Japanese War; Russians reported at Chefoo to have abandoned all forts north and east of Port Arthur and to have retreated to Lincti Mountain; Japa enter old town, but are driven out; Port Arthur on fire daily.